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VOL. V, NO. 107

THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1966, (ASAD 8, 1345, S.H.)

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Ministry To Form Advisory Committees On Vocational Ed.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education is forming a number of advisory committees to advise the Department of Vocational Training on the expansion and improvement of vocational education.

Members of the committees will come from places where graduates of vocational schools are employed and from experts from various educational institutes.

Mohammad Tahir Purjosh, Director of the Department of Guidance in the Department of Vocational Training, said the committees will furnish information on job opportunities, ways and means of obtaining aid from local and foreign institutes for vocational schools, and any other guidance which the vocational education department may require.

Purjosh added that the organizations which employ graduates of vocational schools have already expressed their willingness to have their representatives serve on these committees.

In the sixth session of the directors of education Thursday the president of the construction department of the Ministry of Education said that a number of schools in the older parts of the city of Kabul will be rebuilt so that hygienic and sanitary requirements can be met. In cases where there is a lack of adequate space, adjoining homes will be bought by the Ministry.

Salim Visits USSR

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, left Kabul for a three week visit to the Soviet Union. He was invited by the Soviet Ministry of Geology.

He is accompanied by Eng. S. Hashim Mirzad, President of the Department of Mines and Geology, and Eng. Badrudin Shara, Chief of the Petroleum Prospecting Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

LBJ Steps Into Air Line Strike

WASHINGTON, July 30, (AP).—President Johnson stepped personally into the 22-day-old Airlines strike early Thursday, calling representatives of the airlines and the striking machinists union to meet with him at his White House office Thursday.

White House press secretary Bill Moyers declined to say whether the President would suggest that the negotiations be transferred from the labour department to the White House. Johnson used this technique successfully in erasing the threat of a nationwide railroad strike in 1964 and in the steel walkout last year.

While Moyers was making his announcement, Asst. Secretary of Labour James J. Reynolds was telling newsmen at the Labour Department "it can be assumed there is some progress but no tentative contract agreement has been made."

UAR President Exhorts Educated

ALEXANDRIA, July 30, (DPA).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR Thursday exhorted the educated to consider it their duty above all other classes of society to help in building a revolutionary socialist society.

Speaking to thousands of students gathered at the Alexandria University auditorium for the annual celebration marking the revolution's anniversary, Nasser said the revolution's aim was to serve a society of social equality and justice.

"It is not easy to find a life of ease for all people."

"It needs continuous toil and work, it is the duty of the educated above all to undertake this job. To say the revolution has no enemies is a fallacy," the President told his audience.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 30, (Reuter).—Possible showers are forecast for the world cup final at Wembley today. The London weather centre said there might be thunder and hail as well as heavy rain.

Maximum temperature is expected to be 18 degrees centigrade (64 Fahrenheit) with moderate westerly winds.

Royal Audiences

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in Audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending July 28:

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Public Health, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anvari, Minister of Education, Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, Gen. Mohammad Azim, Governor of Paktia, Abdul Baqi Yusufzai, Governor of Maidan, Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawar, Governor of Farah, Sayed Kassim, Governor of Fariab and Colonel Mohammad Ali.

Air Agreement Approved

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The Mesharano Jirga's Committee on Foreign Relations and International Affairs approved the air agreement between Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq Thursday.

FEROGHI PRESENTS KORAN TO PM.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Mahmoud Feroghi, Iranian Ambassador to the Court of Kabul, called on Prime Minister Maiwandwal Thursday morning and presented him a Holy Koran published in Tehran as a gift from Shahinshah of Iran.

Sukarno Blasts Peace Moves Suharto Still Holds Power

JAKARTA, July 30 (AP).—President Sukarno declared Thursday confrontation against Malaysia was still continuing and that he was still in command of Indonesia.

Sukarno, in a tough hour-long speech, declared, "Malaysia was an neocolonialist project" opposed by Indonesia. The only answer, he said, would be a settlement under the Manila agreement which means new plebiscites for the Malaysian-Borneo states.

The President dealt at length with Suharto's powers and declared it was not a transfer of authority but that he, Sukarno, was still commanding Indonesia's future. Suharto and Foreign Minister Malik, who together have set Indonesia on a new unaligned course, looked on in stony silence.

Sukarno's tough speech on relations with Malaysia, which until Thursday had been improving, threatened to undo much of the peace efforts.

Sukarno warned two months ago that he would keep his mouth shut on the moves against him until the time was right. His speech at the swearing in of the new cabinet appeared to be the right time for him.

However, President Sukarno's declaration that confrontation with Malaysia is continuing will have no effect on steps already taken to normalise relations, a high government source said Friday.

The President's speech—in which he declared he was still Prime Minister and had not transferred power to army leader General Suharto—was only an

expression of his own opinion without consultation with the five-man ruling Presidium, the source said.

It would certainly not affect the Bangkok accord worked out last month by Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Malaysian Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak, and now awaiting ratification by the unwilling President.

Indonesia desperately needs economic aid to drag its crippled economy back on its feet again, observers said. The international confidence essential to secure this would come only with a formal end to the three year old undeclared war.

Observers here believe the major factor against the President will be popular opinion. Confrontation has sucked 70 percent of the nation's economic lifeblood—mainly to maintain vast military forces.

Observers feel the millions of Indonesians ground down by power see in normalisation of relations with neighbouring Malaysia a new hope for a brighter future.

Despite President Sukarno's challenge which seemed open the conflict with General Suharto, diplomatic observers here firmly believed that the General was still the key figure in the Indonesian Leadership.

Western diplomatic circles here reacted with sharp surprise and some disappointment Thursday after President Sukarno's headline speech on relations with Malaysia.

One prominent Ambassador said he never expected this. "It won't help Foreign Minister Adam Malik's moves to stabilize Indonesia's foreign policy."

Another diplomat, however, dismissed Sukarno's speech as more talk than action. "The new cabinet is still there and it is the body which will make the decisions," he said.

No USSR Talks On Vietnam, Says Gromyko Bonn Denies West Germans Fight In War

TOKYO, July 30, (Reuter).—"The Soviet Union has not held and would not hold peace negotiations on Vietnam with anybody," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko declared at a press conference here Friday.

He said that the Soviet Union had not been asked to do so by North Vietnam and that he believed any talk of negotiations was designed to cover up escalation of the Vietnam war.

Gromyko pledged further Soviet assistance to North Vietnam.

He charged that the United States had violated the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. The United States must stop its "aggressive" war and its troops should return home.

The United States has no right to intervene in Vietnam's domestic affairs, he declared.

Health Committee Visits Hospitals

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Members of the Committee on Health Affairs visited Bne Sina and Nawi Clinic hospitals. Chairman of the committee, "Mohammad" Nasim Tolwara, told Bakhtar reporter that the committee was impressed by the order and smooth operation of the hospitals.

He added that although the Bne Sina hospital x-ray department has many patients more care is needed to keep all of the happy.

Wolosi Jirgha's committees on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, budget and Financial Affairs met Thursday.

British Govt. May Assume New Powers

LONDON, July 30, (DPA).—Britain's Labour Government Thursday announced it will assume drastic new powers to enforce what will virtually be a 12-month price and wages freeze if voluntary curbs yield no results.

The new powers were temporary and would automatically lapse after one year in which Britain could take a breathing space "in which productivity can catch up with the excessive increases in incomes," a government white paper said.

They would be incorporated in wages and prices restraint legislation already going through Parliament.

The latest measures, part of Premier Harold Wilson's draconic austerity measures to bolster sterling and Britain's sliding economy, will immediately hit six million workers—a quarter of Britain's labour force—who have wage claims under negotiations.

All wages, prices, rents and company dividends will be affected by the standstill, lasting six months. This will be followed by another six months of severe restrictions where some increases will be allowed if there are "particularly compelling reasons."

The freeze would not apply to genuinely increased output or promotion—but employers were warned not to upgrade employees in a concealed form of pay increases.

UN Subcommittee Staffs Drafting Space Treaty

GENEVA, July 30, (DPA).—The legal sub-committee of the United Nations Committee on Outer Space, after 12 days of general discussion in Geneva, is getting down to the real essence of seeing whether agreement is possible on a treaty to govern space exploration.

As one observer puts it, the conference is entering the critical phase of drafting a treaty.

There are two vital aspects to the projected pact. It puts into treaty language, making mandatory upon signature the U.N. General Assembly resolution—hitherto 9 resolution, rather than a formally binding treaty.

Secondly, it deals with other questions of urgency and timeliness. It may not really be sufficiently clear that men—perhaps Russians—are on the verge of landing on the moon.

The importance of establishing a rule of law for such an event before it happens—should hardly be questioned.

There is already general agreement on two very important areas—keeping nuclear bombs out of orbit, and ensuring the moon and other celestial bodies are used only for peaceful purposes.

But from another important area—that of access and reporting—there spring several disagreements which are yet to be solved.

Nigerian President Held Prisoner By Army Mutineers Federal Government Imposes Curfew

LAGOS, July 30, (Reuter).—Nigeria was in turmoil today with its head of state, General Aguiyi Ironsi, held prisoner by army mutineers.

The general was seized yesterday during a visit to the western Nigerian city of Ibadan. Earlier, according to reports, there had been an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him.

The only official statement so far on the troubles besetting Africa's most populous country for the second time in seven months was a government broadcast saying the situation was under control and that it hoped to restore peace very soon.

But latest reports said the army dissidents were still holding Lagos airport, which lies about 14 miles from the capital, in face of heavy fighting.

The troubles appeared to be confined to Ibadan, Abeokuta, and Ikeja, which is near the airport. All three towns are in the west of Nigeria.

The rest of the country, populated by 55 millions, was reported quiet but there were fears today that the disturbances could spread.

In the absence of any official explanation, unconfirmed reports say the mutiny is by Hausa officers and soldiers from the Moslem north of

the country. Southerners in the army are said to be loyal to the military government which took over power last January after a coup led by a group of young officers.

Since taking office General Ironsi has been striving to wipe out tribal differences and make Nigeria one nation. He has wiped out the federal system under which the country was divided into tribal-based regions, each with its own government.

But recently there have been riots in the great Moslem north where the Hausas fear domination by the southern Ibo and Yoruba peoples.

Yesterday's government statement merely referred to "some trouble by dissident elements in the army." It declared a state of emergency in the affected areas, imposed a dusk to dawn curfew, and said military tribunals had been set up in the trouble spots.

It made no mention of the fate of the western group of tish-trained soldier who was Nigeria's arms chief at the time of last January's coup.

Lieutenant-colonel Faguiyi, Governor of the western group of provinces, is also reported held by mutineers in Ibadan.

The Nigerian army, one of the best trained in Africa, took over power in January this year with a coup which surprised the world.

Though following military coups in various other parts of Africa, the Nigerian army's sweeping away of civilian rule in what was considered a stable country astonished African politicians.

U Thant To Leave Moscow After Talks With USSR Leaders

MOSCOW, July 30, (Reuter).—U.N. Secretary General U Thant was to meet Soviet party Chief Leonid Brezhnev Friday to discuss Vietnam and what he regards as the most dangerous threat of world war in 20 years.

The Secretary General's five day visit has been extended for the meeting yesterday afternoon on Brezhnev's return from a Black Sea holiday.

A U.N. spokesman Thursday night described reports that U Thant had some new Vietnam development to discuss with the Soviet leaders as pure speculation, though Vietnam was bound to come up. "But there is no agenda. Both will be free to bring any subject they wish," he added.

At a Leningrad luncheon Thursday, U Thant declared that the dangerous international situation was being aggravated by events in South-East Asia.

"Never in the years of the existence of the United Nations have the grim war clouds been so thick over our heads," he said.

The former Burmese diplomat, who arrived here on Monday to discuss world problems and his own future at the U.N., also told guests at the luncheon that he was confident the Soviet Union was sincerely striving for peace.

U Thant, who returned to Moscow Thursday night, had meetings earlier this week with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and acting Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov. Kosygin was reported to have assured him of the Soviet Union's support if he should decide to stand for another five-year term as Secretary General when his present term runs out in November.

U Thant was to have left Friday. Now he will be flying back to New York via Paris on Saturday morning, and the spokesman said he would make a press statement before his departure.

22 AFS Students Return From US

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—A group of 22 students from Habibia, Naderia and Ghazi high schools returned to Kabul Wednesday after spending a year in the United States under the American Field Service programme. This was the third group of Afghan students to pay a one year visit to the United States under students exchange arrangements.

Salim Majas, a senior in Ghazi high school, who was the leader of the group, said at the airport that the visit was worthwhile and interesting since it provided an opportunity for cultural exchange between the two countries. During their stay in the United States they lived with families and visited various parts of the country. The students were received at the air port by a large number of relatives and friends.



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PUBLISHING AGENCY

Increasing Agricultural Productivity

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's references to raising agricultural productivity throughout the country during last week's question hour at the Wolesi Jirgah indicate that the government is firmly following its declared policy on agriculture.

Efforts to reclaim new land as well as plans to utilise the subterranean water potential of the country are encouraging signs assuring the development of agriculture. The fact that the government is ready to distribute fertiliser to farmers at cost price and also encourage the use of improved seeds in an excellent way of increasing the yield per acre.

Only last week we heard about the plans for establishing a department for the development of Katawaz. Water pumps will be imported and installed to tap subterranean waters and make the vast tracts of land in the area arable.

There are other places in the country which can flourish as rich agricultural farmland if water were made available. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in cooperation with the United Nations special fund is busy surveying the underground water possibilities in various parts of the country. It is to be hoped that in the near future projects similar to the one launched in Katawaz will be drawn up for other provinces. Herat is one such province which has enormous stretches of land whose flatness will lend itself to mechanised farming methods if water is found for irrigation.

The drive for increasing land productivity also necessitates a certain amount of education on the part of farmers and land owners. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is ex-

Food For Thought

Be to the world as the lion in fearlessness and lordship, as the camel in patience and service, as the cow is quiet, forbearing and material beneficence. Raven on all the joys of God as a lion over its prey, but bring also all humanity into that infinite field luxurious ecstasy to wallow there and to pasture.

—Sri Aurobindo.

pected to provide such education in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture. There is much that can be done to improve agricultural productivity and economise on water through better utilisation of the available resources.

Farmers have yet to know that an excess of water is as harmful to crop as a lack of it. Some influential land owners and farmers who possess land on the upper banks of a river get poor harvests because they use too much water while those further down suffer because they haven't enough.

It is here that drawing up and enforcing certain laws and regulations becomes very important. While the broadcasting of agricultural information must be carried out with greater vigor and purpose, authorities should enforce regulations which should be approved at the earliest possible time.

Laws regulating relations between farmers and land owners should also be enacted in order to provide encouragement and incentives for the farmer. At present this relationship is not based on an equitable basis. Land owners get the lion's share of the produce leaving the farmer with a meagre quantity with which they can hardly make ends meet.

While on the subject of increasing agricultural production it is worthwhile mentioning our earlier suggestions for establishing farm cooperatives which we feel are an practical way of organising farming activity in the countryside. These cooperatives will provide an effective channel for government assistance and permit the farmers themselves to organise small irrigation projects such as digging deep and shallow canals cut down on evaporation and seepage losses.

Dismissal Of SW Africa Case By Court

—The World Court's surprising dismissal of the case against South Africa goes far beyond a rebuff of Liberia and Ethiopia, the countries that initiated the action, six years ago.

The Court's decision blasted the strategy of Black Africa to end minority rule by whites, diminished the hopes of Bechuanaland to free itself of South Africa's domination and left the United Nations powerless—for the moment at least—to proceed in its efforts to banish apartheid.

By rejecting the case on the grounds that two of Africa's oldest nations had no legitimate interest in how South Africa administers the huge territory, the Hague court by skirting the basic issue, left South Africa free to continue its domination of the southern third of the continent.

This indirectly strengthens the hand of Ian Smith and his illegal regime in Rhodesia and, at the same time, aids Premier Salazar in Portugal's efforts to crush the uprising of African nationalists in Angola.

To fully understand why this is so, one needs to understand the strategic importance of South West Africa. Quite aside from unexploited and unexploited riches underground, the territory is three-fourths the size of South Africa, itself, which it adjoins on the south and east. On the north it is bordered by Angola, the uneasy Portuguese colony and the land-locked, copper-rich Republic of Zambia. Its eastern neighbor is Bechuanaland which is slated for independence in September. On the west it has 1,000 miles of coastline on the Atlantic Ocean.

The hope of Black Africa since 1958, when the winds of freedom began to dislodge colonialism, has been to wrest the territory from South Africa's grasp. By so doing:

1. Bechuanaland, contained by Rhodesia and South Africa,

would have an outlet to the ocean through friendly territory.

2. Africans fleeing the misery of labor and the indignities of apartheid in South Africa would have a refuge just across the border.

3. Angola would be completely surrounded by African nations unsympathetic to Salazar's racial policies.

4. Bechuanaland, once free, could become a factor in plans to harass the Smith regime in Rhodesia, but only if South West Africa were liberated.

5. Zambia would have a friendly outlet to the ocean for its vast mineral production.

6. South West Africa and Bechuanaland could provide a staging area for guerrilla attacks on South Africa over a border so long that it would be very costly to South Africa to police it adequately.

7. South West Africa would become an important link in a projected plan to isolate South Africa, once white rule was broken in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

8. Freeing of South West Africa would be the first step toward the fragmentation of what is now a solid land mass dominated by whites.

9. South West Africa with its vast wealth could make a significant financial contribution to carry on the fight for freedom elsewhere on the continent.

If the decision was a blow to the Africans, it was likewise a disappointment to the UN itself. The objection of the General Assembly to the manner in which Pretoria has been handling its mandate of the territory goes back almost to the creation of the world organisation, and long before the Africa nations had emerged from colonialism to become a factor in its deliberations.

In an advisory opinion in 1950 the same court ruled that "the functions of supervision over the

administration of the territory by South Africa should be exercised by the United Nations."

The decision of the Court was a surprise because this and all other indicators pointed in the opposite direction from the effect the decision will have.

But it must be kept in mind that the Court, this time, did not rule on South Africa's conduct as an administering nation, nor on the relationship of the UN to the League of Nations mandate under which Pretoria is exercising control over the territory.

It simply said that Liberia and Ethiopia are not legally entitled to a decision on the points raised by them. This leaves everything as it was before but with the additional question who is entitled to ask the court to rule on the basic issues.

South Africa, of course, incorrectly interprets this as an approval of its contention that what it does in South West Africa is not the UN's business.

The devastating effect of the decision is not that it left the main issues unsettled, but that it removed hope that it could be settled for a number of years.

At all, it took the World Court six years to decide that the wrong people were appealing to the bench.

Of course, one can take the optimistic view that so long as the Court has not ruled against those who oppose the conduct of South Africa, there is a possibility the Court might some day get around to handing down a decision on the heart of the issue.

Meanwhile African diplomats at the UN, spurred on by representatives of the South West African National United Front, are weighing a united course of action. A special African committee of eight, designated July 19 to recommend a course for the African UN bloc, is expected to make its report well before the General Assembly convenes in September. (CONTINENTAL)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's papers gave a wide coverage to the news about His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah's return from an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Anis, carried front page photos of His Royal Highness's arrival as well as his visit to the Kremlin.

The paper carried an editorial welcoming the Ministry of Education's decision to establish technical schools in Kunduz and Herat provinces as well as the shifting of the agricultural school from the capital to Helmand Valley.

The establishment of technical schools in the provinces is useful to the provincial people in many ways, said the editorial.

The provincial people have considerable difficulty in sending their children to vocational schools in Kabul. These included, in addition to paying travel expenses and boarding charges, long delays and disappointments. The schools in the capital can accept only a limited number of students. The demand for entering these schools is great. Accepting provincial students in the vocational schools of the capital also means additional expenses on the part of the Ministry of Education.

What is more, students should be trained in accordance with the country's requirements. The needs of each province differ. Consequently vocational schools in the provinces makes it possible for the authorities to plan specific programmes for each school in order to meet the province's needs.

The editorial said the decision to transfer the school of agriculture to the Helmand Valley will give the students a chance for practical studies in a project completed at the cost of millions of dollars and where they are likely to be employed in the future.

In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that the government would consider the needs of other provinces and launch vocational schools accordingly.

The same issue of *Anis* carried a write up signed S. Hariwal complaining

that the Ahu Shoe Factory was not performing satisfactorily. It said the shops selling the factory's products sell winter shoes in summer and vice-versa. The designs change too often and the quality is not improving.

This is not a satisfactory state of affairs, said the article. The Ministry of Mines and Industries should take steps to improve things at the factory, or else it will also meet the fate of Shaker Ceramics and go out of business.

Another article signed Kargar, suggested that the Municipal Corporation, the Hotel's Company and the City

Planning Department consider drawing up a comprehensive plan to meet hotel requirements of the capital as well as the provinces. The article suggested that they be constructed in three categories in order to cater to every income group.

Another article by Mohammad Younus Hairan, also appeared in Thursday's *Anis* urging people not to indulge in flattery for getting things done. This is the worst form of living, said the article and contrary to the spirit of free and honourable men. It undermines human magnanimity and degrades human personality.

WORLD PRESS

The Milan daily *Corriere Della Sera* Tuesday quoted unnamed sources as saying Pope Paul VI might allow Roman Catholic married couples to use contraceptive pills for as long as two years after a childbirth.

The Pontiff is expected to give an answer in another two or three months on whether and how to change his Church's ban against contraceptive devices.

"It has become obvious that the new Congolese government which came to power in November must either change its policies or suffer inevitable defeat as had the previous one. It is here that the roots of the events taking place in the Congo should be sought, *Pravda* comments in Wednesday's editorial.

Commenting on the mutiny in Kisan-gani connected with the Belgian-Congolese financial and economic conflict the paper writes: "It is absolutely obvious that the preservation of White mercenaries in the country is not only a shame in the opinion of free Africa but also creates a threat to the independence of the Congo Republic itself."

"An independent African state cannot develop with the 'assistance' of colonialists, whatever 'friends' they may claim to be. The interests of such a state are antagonistic to those of the giant monopolies. They will inevitably collide in an insoluble conflict."

tradition."

The conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine* said newly-elected Indonesian Premier and army chief General Suharto would now have to prove that his self-confidence is justified by checking the country's galloping inflation.

It was up to Suharto and his government to reorganise a ruined, largely "nationalised" economy, to refill the empty state coffers and to negotiate a settlement of foreign debts which ran into billions of dollars, said the editorial.

The conservative *Stuttgarter Zeitung* said in a July editorial: "The Americans are squeezing the last money out of the federal cash box at a moment when it is almost empty, and with the money the Americans then buy good German businesses so as to get a finger on Germany's economy"; the paper added that this was how public opinion regarded the problem of Bonn's foreign currency aid for stationing troops in the Federal Republic.

But the main factor, "beyond all understandable mass allergies", was whether there was any real political point in the long run of making foreign currency offset deals for American troops which the U.S.—after reorienting its policy no longer wants to station in the Federal Republic of Germany anyway, the paper said.

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Trouble Ahead For Dollar, Says Paris

There is trouble ahead for the United States economy and for its dollar, and therefore for the rest of the Western world, according to some of France's leading financial and monetary authorities.

The failure of the United States to take steps to rectify the persistent in its balance of payments is under its rising criticism precisely because its repercussions may undermine the tremendous efforts made in the past seven years to halt inflation and consolidate the franc into one of the strongest currencies in the world today.

Currency stability and a healthy balance of payments, in which France does not buy from abroad more than it can pay, for in exports or cash reserves, is a fundamental rule with General de Gaulle. He knows that without a strong currency his efforts to conduct an independent and forward-looking foreign policy risk coming to naught.

No one in Paris of course anticipates anything like a repetition of the great depression in the United States which followed the collapse of the stock markets on October 19, 1929. Some 5,000,000 shares then changed hands, all marked down from five to 40 points. This was followed by three years of mass unemployment during which some 32,000,000 Americans lived on the borders of starvation.

Nonetheless the situation is regarded as threatening not only for the United States but also for the rest of the Western world. The weekly "Economiste de Paris" commented recently:

"The question arises whether the

Johnson Administration will end up by being as disastrous as the Hoover Administration was, and whether we have not already been in a depression cycle since last February without realising it.

M. Pierre Fournier, chairman of a big investment trust la Societe Nationale d'Investissements, and a former Governor of the Bank of France, told his shareholders in June:

"The measures taken to correct the deficit of the American and British balance of payments will remain vain as long as the errors are persisted in which allowed the deficits to arise and which keep them in existence. Their repercussions will soon affect the whole economy of the Western world."

Britain's recurring economic crises and threats to the gold value of the pound sterling are likewise watched in Paris with anxiety.

In June France joined other nations in lending the British Government money to ward off a devaluation of the £1 sterling. French experts, however, do not believe that this represents anything but a hand-to-mouth policy, and that drastic measures of a basic kind, such as cutting down consumption and increasing taxation, will be needed if Great Britain is to have a healthy and progressive economy based on a solid and unattackable currency.

The French Government even considers that until this state of affairs has been brought about, it will be impossible for Britain to enter the Common Market, whose six members (France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany), the French Government maintains, cannot afford

to carry the burden of an unhealthy British currency.

One of the remedies for the British and American payments deficits often advocated is that known as increasing international liquidities. In practice, this means placing at the disposal of governments in balance of payments difficulties loans from currencies which are in a strong position.

Mr. Jacques Rueff, one time Deputy Governor of the Bank of France and author of the French stabilisation plan in 1959, had this to say recently about "increasing international liquidities."

"The world is not lacking in liquidity," he told the National Economy Council. "There are simply too many nations, who are badly short of francs, marks, liras and other non-British and non-American currencies with which to pay their international debts, without having to resort to their gold reserves."

He is therefore opposed to "increasing liquidities," that is, lending the International Monetary Fund more money from the strong currency nations. "All it would mean," he said "would be to enable the United States and Britain to obtain in France francs against a vague promise of repayment which they could not meet until the balance of payments situation had been reserved (and which cannot be reserved by this method)."

The National Economic Council refused to follow M. Rueff, chiefly because this was an opportunity to express an anti-Government opinion. The important thing about Mr Rueff's views is, however, that he is influential if unofficial, monetary adviser to President de Gaulle.—*Reuter*

MUSHROOM CLOUDS OVER TAHITI

By Andrew Mulligan

After President de Gaulle was back from his Soviet visit, France began a series of four atom-bomb tests near Tahiti.

The first of the tests was carefully timed. In the atmosphere of détente following the French President's highly successful 12-day visit to the Soviet Union, he was almost certain that the voices of the Soviet leaders will not be raised in protest, despite the fact that USSR is a signatory of the test-ban Treaty.

The testing commenced just a few days before the important two-day visit to London this week of the French Premier, Georges Pompidou, and the Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville. This will not help to improve the atmosphere of the talks to be held. The British Government has already protested the tests.

The loudest protests so far have come from the Polynesians themselves. M. Jean Teariki, a Tahitian Deputy, has officially complained about the tests in a report on behalf of a commission for Financial, Economic and Social Affairs. M. Teariki writes that French assurances that the tests will be carried out in accordance with accepted international safety norms "is another

way of saying that the local populace will be exposed to controlled radiation."

The French Government, in an endeavour to reassure anxious protesters, has conducted an effective information campaign. It has circulated the Press with safety leaflets explaining the measures taken to ensure maximum security against the effects of fallout, and it has even convinced invited Australian journalists that there will be no danger in Australia from radiation.

Despite explanations by visiting French scientists, four Latin American countries, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile, have protested strongly at the tests, as have Australia and New Zealand. The latter have now accepted the inevitability of the series, and have set up monitoring stations to ensure that there is no danger to their own populations, nor to those of their South Pacific island dependencies.

On the Mururoa atoll, one of the two sites, 800 mile east of Tahiti, preparations are now complete. The test period, known as "Phoebus", has begun, and the French aircraft carrier FOCH, and two destroyers, are patrol-

ling the 500-kilometre forbidden zone in case a ship or aircraft should stray into it.

Owing to the tests, the very nature of Tahiti has changed—perhaps for ever. The CEP (Pacific Test Centre) alone employs 15,000 people, of whom over 1,000 are technicians. The French Atomic Energy Commission employs 1,500 Tahitians. As *Le Monde's* correspondent in Papeete this week noted: "There are now two periods of Tahitian history—pre and post-the Pacific Test Centre." There is a strong local feeling that what was once a Pacific paradise has now become an accursed island.

In 1962, 146 cargo boats and 24 warships visited the port of Papeete. Last year there were 202 cargo ships and 196 warships, and the new \$4 million port, opened this week, was largely paid for by the French Ministry of Defence.

Last year the cost of living in Tahiti rose by 16 per cent—but the number of tourists fell by 7 per cent—and tourism is traditionally Tahiti's major industry. It would have been difficult for the 85,000 Polynesians to absorb the "atomic" population without inflation. Papeete's streets, where pedestrians and cyclists once pre-

(Continued on page 4)

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Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
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Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

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Departure-0830
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Departure-0930
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Departure-1030

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Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

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Top Afghan Wrestlers To Compete In Bangkok Games

By A Staff Writer

A team of 8 to 10 wrestlers and 30 tennis players will represent Afghanistan at the Asian Games in Bangkok next October, said Lt-Gen. Abdul Karim Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation. Although selection has not been made to date, Seraj is certain that three already well known wrestlers will be included. They are: Faiz Mohammad, Ghulam Dastagir (known as Jan Agha) and Mohammad Ibrahim.

Native of Kabul and a copper-smith by profession, Faiz Mohammad has had eight years of experience as a flyweight wrestler. In 1960 he competed in the International Olympics at Rome gaining 12th place among wrestlers from 97 countries. At the Asian Games in Djakarta, Indonesia, in 1962, he split a series of four matches and was declared fourth in class one.

Next year at the invitation of the Indian-Wrestlers Federation he visited India as part of a group of Afghan wrestlers. In the eight competitions he had, he won five, lost two and drew one. He received one gold medal, one silver medal, and one trophy for his efforts.

Then in 1964 at the games held

under the auspices of the Wrestlers Federation of the Soviet Union in Tashkent, Tajikistan, Bukhara and Uzbekistan, he took three victories from Soviet athletes drawing a fourth. In the same year at the International Olympics in Tokyo he received a trophy in the flyweight class.

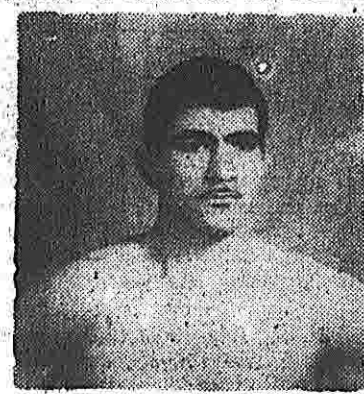
24 year old Ghulam Dastagir, a one time butcher, has also had eight years experience as a wrestler in this instance in the lightweight division.



Faiz Mohammad

For the last three years he has held the lightweight championship at home.

Mohammad Ibrahim, a 28 year old staff member of the Nazar Restaurant in Shari-Nau has had long-



Ghulam Dastagir

standing experience in wrestling, competing 38 times at home and 40 times abroad. He ranked fifth among world wrestlers in the Tokyo Olympics where he won six matches.

In the same year he took four games in the Soviet Union. A year before he had scored 11 victories in the Indian Games. As a result of competitions abroad he has received four medals and three trophies. At home he won seven out of the eight competitions he has had with foreign wrestlers.



Mohammad Ibrahim

UN Body Appeals For Abolition Of Racial Discrimination Soon

Geneva July 30, (Tass).—

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, the 41st session of which is now in progress at the Palace of Nations in Geneva, appealed Wednesday to all states urging them to fulfill the United Nations' declaration on the abolition of all kinds of racial discrimination without delay and in good faith.

The council asked the United Nations General Assembly to confirm that the persistence of a policy of racial discrimination by any state is incompatible with the commitments undertaken under the United Nations Charter.

This appeal and request are expressed in the resolution the Council passed last night in conclusion of a discussion of measures for the realization of the United Nations declaration on the abolition of all kinds of racial discrimination.

Representatives of India, Gabon, Rumania, Algeria, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Cameroun, the Soviet Union, the United Republic of Tanzania and other countries took part in the discussion and exposed the policy of apartheid and racialism pursued, specifically, in the South African Republic, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese colonies.

Referring to the explosive situation in the South African Republic, delegate of Gabon Jerom Ndong urged the western powers to stop supporting the racist regimes.

By the unilateral declaration of "independence" the racialists of Southern Rhodesia have issued a challenge to all people to whom justice is dear. All Algerian people took this challenge, said the Algerian delegate.

The British Government is fully responsible for the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Smith Regime in Southern Rhodesia, the delegate of the United Republic of Tanzania M. Ramsey stressed in his speech.

Member of the Soviet delegation V. S. Pozharsky denounced the wholesale reprisals against Africans in Southern Rhodesia and said that not only Africa but the whole of the world could not feel secure as long as the entire people is suffering in the South African republic under the heel of rabid racialists.

The spot where the remains of "Homo Krapiniensis", one of the most significant prehistoric deposits in the world, were found, is to look as it did more than a hundred thousand years ago. Homo Krapiniensis will again stand before his cave, now life-size of plastic with a club in his hand.

The reconstruction of the Krapina finding, which should become a

Significant Prehistoric Deposits Found

first-rate popular science and tourist attraction, was begun this year. The plastic sculptures of prehistoric man and the cave bear he is preying on will be set up by autumn. Then, in the same technique, which has been evolved in Yugoslavia by sculptor Stanko Tucakov they will be joined by sculptures of his family: his mate and off-spring sitting round a fire and dividing their

game. The features of these prehistoric people will be faithfully reconstructed in accordance with the abundant scientific material that has been found here.

Krapina, northwest Yugoslavia, has been, since the remains of man's earliest ancestors were found in 1905, the richest and completest deposit of this kind in the world. It has gone down in every textbook in the world because of one thing: this discovery happened when especially bitter polemics were going on in the world over Darwin's theory of evolution, when proof and counter-proof were being sought.

The remains of prehistoric men had already been found at Neanderthal, Germany, and Spy, Belgium. But in both instances the fragments were extremely scanty. The opponents of the theory of evolution refused to accept this as the link proving that man evolved from primitive beings.

And then the Krapina deposit, in which more than five hundred human bones of various ages, growths and sexes—a total of twenty-eight men, women and children—offered sufficient data on the existence, appearance and basic living conditions of man's most distant ancestors.

It has long been contemplated at Krapina how to render these important and interesting discoveries accessible to the wider public. Two factors were decisive in this regard. Time was threatening to wipe out the appearance of the environments in which the remains of prehistoric man were found.

Secondly, Krapina will lie in a year or two on one of the most important tourist roads in Yugoslavia, which links Central Europe with the Adriatic Sea by the shortest route. So the city wishes to in the world—for Homo Krapiniensis visitors what it is famous for is.

Sculptures of other animals known to have lived in those times will also be erected round the cave and at the foot of the hill where prehistoric men lived: an extinct type of rhinoceros and cave lion, wild cattle, the mighty stage, the wild boar, the beaver and some others. School children from Krapina have already begun to plant hedgerows to encircle the whole area. Within it, botanists will grow the red oak and some other trees and brushwood that grew there in prehistoric times.

(Contd. on page 4)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

An editorial of *Helmand* published in Bost has discussed some unsolved irrigation problems of the valley. The editorial said that in Helmand, despite the fact that the river has been brought under control and main and small canals are constructed to help a proper distribution of water, complaints are still heard from some people whose land is located in downstream areas.

One problem is that people living in up-stream area are using too much water for the mills they have built. This in turn causes a water shortage in downstream areas. *Helmand* urges that arrangements should be made to solve this problem. It suggests that since in the future there is going to be plenty of hydro-electric power in the area the mills should use this power rather than water.

In a special report also published in *Helmand* on the stone polishing plant in Bost, the chief of the factory said that contacts have been established with a Japanese firm represented in Italy for exporting Afghan marbles abroad.

Commenting on smuggling in one of its recent issues, *Ittefaq-i-Islam* published in Herat, says that no matter how many laws are issued or regulations worked, and the vice of the smuggling cannot be stopped until there is a national campaign against it in which all of our citizens take part.

The newspaper hoped that all citizens of Afghanistan would take part in this essential campaign not only should they refuse to help persons engaged in smuggling, they should turn them into security officials.

Badakhshan, published in Faizabad of Badakhshan, asked in an editorial why food prices are rising even though the status of agriculture in the province is satisfactory. The editorial quotes as an example a farmer of Badakhshan who said that he harvested 90 seers from only three seers of wheat seed. The paper urged the responsible authorities to take serious steps to halt such inflation in food stuff prices.

In an editorial, the editor of this newspaper, commenting on one of his recent trips to several areas of Badakhshan, praised the sense of social consciousness among the people of rural areas of that province. He says that men and women work together in the fields and gardens and one can see no kind of segregation.

Warangal, published in Gardez of Pakhtia, has printed an interview with the Governor of the province, General Mohammad Azim. The governor has been asked how to prevent corruption and bribery of government officials. The governor has said that while it is essential to issue and enforce laws and regulations against such evils in a society, it is also important to enlighten the public in order to achieve status of social maturity which will greatly help stop corruption.

In an editorial, *Nangarhar*, published in Jalalabad, urged the municipal authorities to quiet noisy restaurants. It says that eating in quiet atmosphere and not disturbing pages in nearby areas are important. Therefore the practice of playing record players and radios loudly must be stopped even if the city has to issue some regulations.

Faryab, published in Maimana of Faryab, praised in an editorial the instruction issued by His Royal Highness Princes Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, that no body should make compulsory donations to the Red Crescent.

The paper says that donation should be voluntary. Unfortunately some government officials do not understand this and have tried in the past to force people to donate to certain philanthropic and welfare organizations.

The paper hopes that the instruction issued by HRH the President of Red Crescent Society is strictly observed.

Deewa, published in Sheberghan of Jauzjan, reported that the Ebne Yaman middle school is going to be raised to the high school level. The present building of the school is going to be expanded to provide room for more students. The people have agreed to donate money to cover the expenses of the new addition.

In an editorial, the paper has praised the willingness of public in the country.

Writing on the need to foster our national unity, *Deewa*, in another editorial, said: Now that we have begun to implement democratic principles in our social life it is also essential for us to see that all people in our country live as brothers. We should gear our efforts with others for the social and economic development of the country.

Plot Behind Unrest Touched Off In Kisangani Of Congo

BRAZZAVILLE, July 30, (Tass).—

Professor of sociology of Liege University in Belgium, Georges Clamen, made a big journey this month that obviously had nothing to do with his occupation. At first he travelled from Brussels to Paris and Madrid, then he went to Africa and visited the South African Republic and South Rhodesia.

This journey aroused many suspicions. The Belgian was accompanied by a man Mario Strambi, now an adviser of Moise Tshombe.

The voyage was quick in bringing results. A mutiny of white mercenaries and members of the former Katanga Police against the Central Government of the Congo Kinshasa began in Kisangani, the centre of the Upper Congo province. The plot is backed by Belgian mercenaries of-ficers.

It has become known that the mutiny in Kisangani, which started in the Congo last week, was to have coincided with uprisings by South African and South Rhodesian mercenaries near Bukavu, Albertville and in Lulumbashi, former Elizabethville.

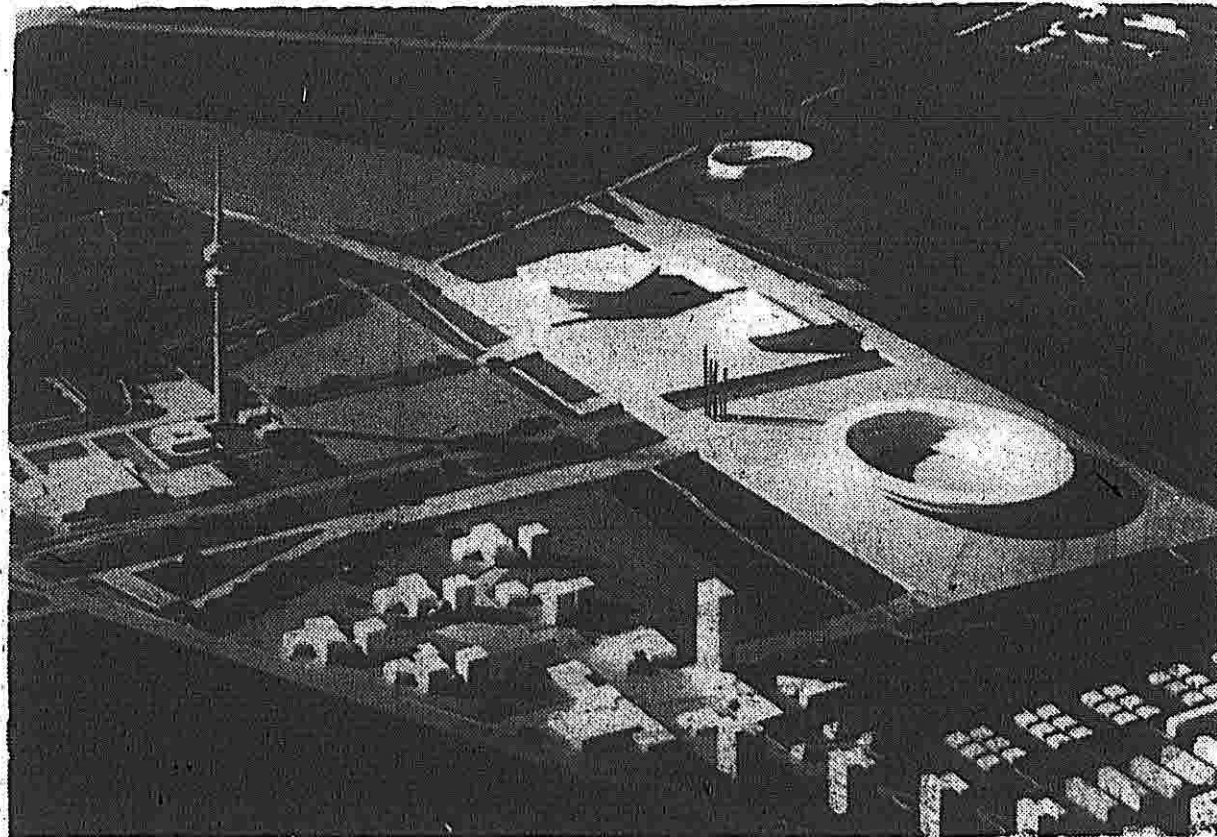
The Congolese government, Radio Kinshasa announced in this connection, that it poses in-

formation about the plot in Kisangani against the Congolese people. Professor Clamen's journey was an episode in the preparations for the plot.

One of the newspapers in Kinshasa published Tuesday an editorial article saying that the plot in Kisangani was "prepared in Brussels". The execution of the plot was entrusted to Belgian mercenaries, in particular to Major Vautier.

Belgian mercenaries, the paper continued, are a "constant threat to the country".

The situation in Kisangani remains tense. The rebels have not laid down their weapons. Military trucks are driving through the streets of the town. Mulamba's talks there have been delayed. In Kinshasa nobody knows when this "short visit" to the capital of the Upper Congo province will end.



General view of the model of the Olympic sports centre in Munich.

British Economy Strong, No Military Solution To Vietnam War, Wilson Tells Newsmen

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuters).—Britain is discussing with her allies a cutback in her expenditures East of Suez and her burden within NATO so as to reduce her overseas spending, Prime Minister Harold Wilson told reporters Thursday.

But the question of a choice for Britain to play a role either in Europe or east of Suez had never come up in his Thursday talks with President Johnson.

He rejected criticism that Britain was over-involved throughout the world and stressed that his country intended to discharge her international obligations. But this must be done with the utmost economy in men and money.

Wilson who is now in Ottawa for talks with Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson said Britain would take steps through proper channels to withdraw troops from West Germany if Bonn replied unfavourably to the British request to help reduce the cost of keeping forces there.

He tried to counter gloomy reports of Britain's economic future in the American press by pointing to an increase in exports to the United States last year and this year.

"This is the complete answer to those who say that our currency is over-valued or that we are out-priced in world markets," he said.

Wilson denied, as a questioner put it, that he had come to Washington with a weak hand or to seek assistance.

Referring to his recent Moscow talks on Vietnam after his meeting with President Johnson, Wilson said, "I don't see any desire in the Soviet Union to see escalation; I don't see any desire in the United States to see escalation."

Asked what would in his view most contribute to stabilizing the pound sterling among the measures he has taken, Wilson said that the most direct was a projected heavy cutback in British overseas expenditures. This is designed to help bring Britain's financial outflow in balance with its income.

He also attached great importance to a series of measures to reduce buying on the British home front and to increase sales of British goods abroad.

Wilson was asked whether he had found it necessary, because of Britain's present difficult circumstances, to tell President Johnson that his country was trying to do too much over the world.

"The position is that we are of course stretched in the world in manpower and in finances," Wilson replied.

But he said "we have a world role; in military and foreign policy interests and in finance," and added:

"We intend to discharge this role."

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Metrazov, the chairman of the delegation of planning experts from the Soviet Union returned here Wednesday.

The planning delegation of the Soviet Union has been helping the Ministry of Planning in drawing out the third five year development plan of the country for the last three and a half months.

GARDEZ, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of the boarding school of Gardez which had begun three years ago was completed yesterday. The school occupies an area of two and a half acres.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—A team of 11 FRG experts arrive here today to undertake aerial survey in the southern, southwestern and central Afghanistan under an agreement signed between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany last year.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Khalik Asayesh, Assistant Chief Physician in the Medical Institute of the Iranian Literacy Corps arrived in Afghanistan for a week's visit under the invitation of Public Health Ministry to inspect medical institutions here.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Hussain, an official of the D'Afghanistan Bank, returned from the United States Thursday after studies there under a USAID programme.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Zdenek Eibel, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the court of Kabul whose term of office has expired here met Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrafi Jirgah Thursday morning.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Ghaffour Reja, President of the Karakul Institute left Kabul today for England to arrange a karakul auction in London.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Mir Mohammad Ali Mirzad, Director of Communications in the Planning Ministry returned to Kabul after participating in a seminar on public administration in Ottawa.

The two month seminar, attended by member countries of the Colombo plan, was held under the auspices of Canadian government.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Hashmatullah Stomani, and Faiz Mohammad Askar officials of Pashtany Tejaraty Bank returned from Tehran Thursday after working for six months in Itebarat Bank in Tehran.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Aziz Danishyar, an official of Bakhtar News Agency returned from the United States after a year of studies there under Fulbright scholarship.

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Final preparations were made today for the inauguration of a Soviet handicraft exhibition at 5.00 p.m. at the fifth floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The exhibition will be open until August 13. It is organised under the cultural cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and the USSR for 1966. The exhibition will be open to the public both in the morning as well as in the afternoon.

KABUL, July 30 (Bakhtar).—Gemenesier, Professor at the National Centre for Geological Research in France, arrived here to head the French team of geologists working with the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

The team arrived in Kabul earlier under a cultural cooperation programme between Afghanistan and France.



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Prehistoric Deposits

(Continued from page 3)
One of the most interesting projects in the area will be the museum of evolution. It is planned to be a large cylindrical building of concrete, whose walls visitors will ascend by an interior spiral gallery. Before their eyes will alternate, as in a three-dimensional picture postcard, all the main stages in the development of life on earth—from its beginning and the simplest primeval forms of life, up to flight into space.

All these phases will be shown in diorama technique with casts of the original findings from Krapina and other well-known deposits in the world, models and photographs.

Mushroom Clouds

(Continued from page 3)

dominated, are now crowded with Army trucks, and Quinn's Bar is full of men in khaki.

Reports in the French Press indicate that the smallest incident will be exploited by critics of the nuclear tests. Anti-French feeling is rife, and could easily flare into demonstrations, and all this could strengthen and precipitate Tahitian demands for independence.

President de Gaulle is aware of all this. It is not accidental that in this election year he will visit Tahiti in September to witness a nuclear explosion for himself. Undoubtedly he is willing to take the opportunity of explaining to the Polynesians the paradox of his word-wide quest for peace against a similar backdrop of mushroom clouds.—(OFNS).

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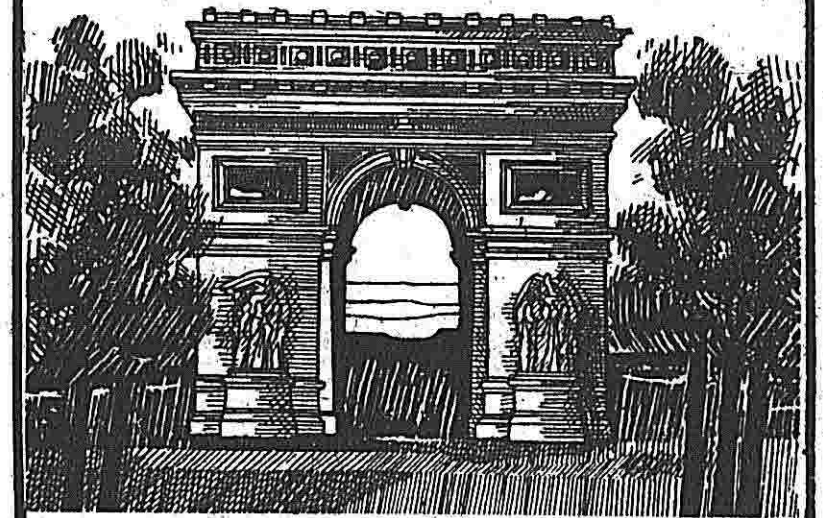
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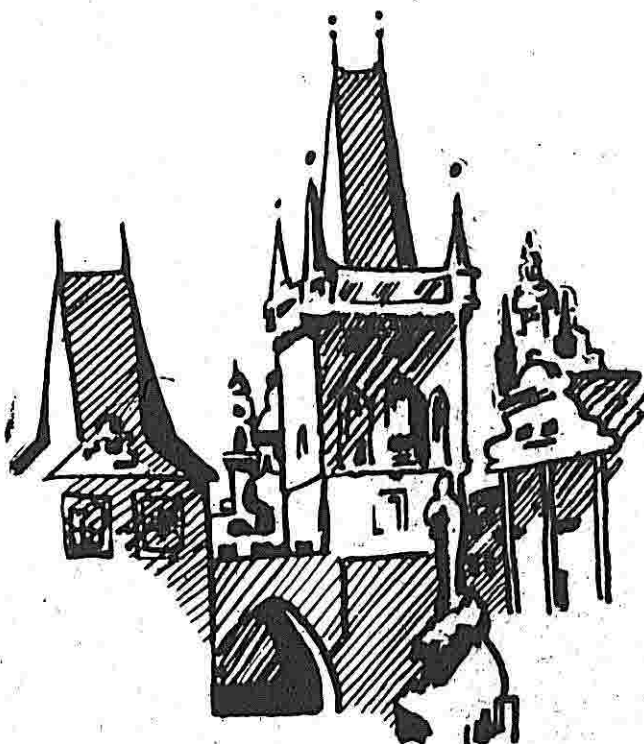
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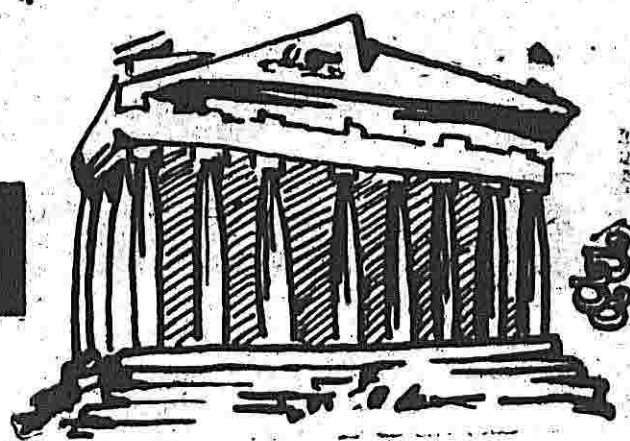
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